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AS Professor's Concept

New Idea Advanced In Foreign Affairs

By PICK STILL

TEMPE (Special)—A new concept in international relations, is advocated by an Arizona State professor in a book he is preparing for publication next year.

The concept, which involves application of clinical psychology methods to foreign affairs, is being developed by T. Alexander Votichenko, assistant professor of philosophy and psychology.

Votichenko, who came to Arizona State this year from Princeton University, where he was a special lecturer in philosophy, was a navy intelligence and civil affairs officer during World War II and retains a civil service rating as an intelligence research specialist and foreign affairs officer.

AFTER WORLD WAR II he served in the War and State departments and in the Central Intelligence Agency. Before the war he lived in London, Paris, and

Rolle, Switzerland.

It was during his years of travel and of service with the government and in his collegiate years that Votichenko began to develop his unique philosophy on international relations. He has studied at Princeton and Columbia University the seemingly little-related subjects of philosophy, psychology, politics and international relations.

"INTERNATIONAL relations, no matter how complex, always boils down to human behavior," he maintains. "We traditionally have viewed the subject as the relationship of one nation to another, institution to institution. Yet now we must realize that basically it is the relationship of one mass of human beings to other groups of human beings, and as such is a form of human behavior."

Just as knowledge of the natural sciences has increased, he said, so have the behavioral sciences grown. He added that a tremendous amount of data on such topics as anthropology, sociology, and psychology has been collected and is available for use in understanding the mechanisms which underlie human behavior.

VOTICHENKO believes that this country should employ dynamic psychology as one tool for understanding certain problems arising in international politics.

"It is just as important to know what people believe to be true as it is to know the facts," he said. "We have to learn to understand the emotions and ideas of people to know how and what they think in order to know why they act as they do."